

THE CRISIS IN ITALY

INTERESTING DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION
ATTACK UPON JUSTICE FIELD OF THE
PREMIER COURT—THE BANKING AND CURRENCY
BILL—COMMISSIONER ROLLINS'S SUCCESS
TO BE NOMINATED TO-DAY—SHARP LIT

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1868.

The Senate debate on Reconstruction was renewed to-day in two strong speeches—the first from Senator Cragin of New Hampshire in favor of the Congressional policy and the second from Senator Hendricks of Indiana against it. Mr. Cragin's speech was full of convincing facts and bristled with points. Mr. Hendricks' remarks were mainly in reply to Gov. Morton's minority speech of a week ago, and it presented the Democratic side of the question in its best and most powerful light. The galleries were full, and the spectators listened attentively throughout the four hours of the discussion. The interest seems to increase rather than diminish as the debate progresses. The question is to be kept before the Senate a week longer. Several of the ablest speakers, among the Senators Fessenden and Conkling, have yet to take part. The morning hour in the Senate was devoted to the discussion of the bill, which was recently introduced by Senator Patterson of New Hampshire, in addition to the Tenure of Office act. No action was taken. It is hardly probable that anything will come from the resolution.

Directly after the House met to-day, Mr. Schomberg of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution which created a rather noisy debate of about half an hour. An evening paper here, said, last evening, that the Justices of the United States Supreme Court had publicly at a dinner party given here recently expressed the opinion that the reconstruction acts of Congress are illegal, and added that should the opportunity be offered, he would so give an opinion in court. On the strength of this assertion a resolution was introduced, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter, and to report articles of impeachment against the Judges should the facts warrant such a course. The Democrats became intensely excited over the resolution and denounced it with all the adjectives at the command. During the debate, a Democrat committed himself by asserting that he knew the resolution to be aimed at Justice Field.

After a deal of noise and talk the resolution was passed, about 30 Republicans and all the Democrats voting in the negative. It is hardly probable that anything can come of the resolution. Judge Field's friends say to-night that he denies the story, and says that he can easily explain its source. Banks' report on rights of American citizens in foreign countries was postponed, after a brief debate, until next Tuesday. The remainder of the day's session was consumed in debate on Mr. Julian's bill to repeal the law by which railroad companies in Southern States were granted certain Government lands. The debate was very spirited, and an adjournment took place without a vote. The probabilities are that the bill will pass by a small majority. Most of the opposition to the bill comes from the New-England States, where much of the stock of these Southern railroads is owned.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency resumed, to-day, the consideration of the bill substituting the Government legal tender for the National Bank currency, and had there an excited and protracted discussion, which lasted to the hour of adjournment. The opponents of the bill urged the views very earnestly, and hoped that the Committee would take no action on it for the present, but that they would await the action of Congress on financial matters generally. The majority in the Committee were in favor of immediate action, but the minority were in favor of postponement for a week and this was finally granted. Had the vote been taken to-day the Committee would have stood five for and five against the measure.

Gen. Sherman has written a sharp letter to the Chairman of the Ordnance Committee, relative to the testimony affecting the case of Gen. Dyer. It appears that the regular army officers are complaining of the action of the Committee in their investigations, inasmuch as opportunities have not been allowed the officers of the Ordnance Department to make proper defense before the Committee. The Chairman has replied rather pointedly, that the Committee have afforded every facility during investigation, and allowed every officer interested to be present.

The President has definitely decided to make change in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and your correspondent is authorized to assert, on the highest official authority, that the President will send in Wisewell's name to-morrow for the position. Perry Fuller's friends are confident that he is to be the nominee. They think that the contest lies between him and Wisewell.

It is said on trustworthy authority that the President will not veto the anti-Contraction bill, but allow it to become a law under the 10 days' clause. Secretary McCulloch's friends have been striving to drive him in another direction, but he will make no opposition, as he believes the measure rather popular.

A bill looking to the securing of an international Copyright law is to be introduced to-morrow in the Senate.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Lieut.-Commander C. C. Carpenter of the United States steamer Wyoming dated Cape Town

The President has nominated Robert H. Kerr to Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Minister, was at the State Department this morning and had an interview with the Hon. Frederick Seward, the Secretary being absent. It is not doubt that the Senate would ratify the Reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

It appears from official data that the Secretary of the Interior has made a contract with James F. Felt of Detroit for the sale of all the unoccupied Cherokee lands in Kansas at a uniform rate of one dollar per acre.

city, among them nine Iles, representing four or five different bands. The Government is in treaty relations with only one of these bands, namely, the T. bequache. Those now here desire to rectify what they charge to be wrong in the treaty, and to negotiate a new one, so as to embrace all the bands. The Cherokee delegation, seven in number, including

their chief, Col. Downing, are here on general business for the tribe. The desire among other things, that one of the boundaries of their country, as provided by treaty shall be run, and for this purpose the Commission of Indian Affairs has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$5,000. A number of Cherokee Indians

Delegations of the Choctaws, Shawnees, and Stock bridges are also in the city looking after the general interests of their respective tribes.

First: The falling off in the receipts of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1967 in all the 20 Revenue Districts, as compared with 1966, was \$29,627,441.92; being

Third: In these 29 districts the falling off of the cents from 1877 as compared with 1864 was only \$45.420

per district, a relative gain per district, as compared with the 22 districts of \$84,293.42; an aggregate gain in the 22 districts of \$1,535,864.46, and an increase revenue to the country. If changes had been made in the other 220 districts with like results of \$13,544,532.80.

Fourth. During the fiscal year, 1867, there were changes of Collectors and Assessors in 139 of the 240 collection districts. In the 101 districts, there were 119 in which the

Fifth: In the 119 districts in which all the new appointees were selected by Commissioner Rollins, the

Aggregate falling off of receipts for 1-6; as compared with 1886, was \$12,153,194.61, being an average per district \$160,943.81. In the other 20 districts in which the President selected the appointees, the average falling off of district was but \$2,470.37, as above stated, being a relative gain, as compared with 119 districts, of \$114,472.44; district, and which, in 119 districts, would amount to \$13,632,220.36.

6- Sixth: In 101 of the 240 collection districts there were no changes of Collectors or Assessors during the five years.